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The Beginning of a List of the Dead of the Fourteen.

We are speaking now of the mortality in President WILSON's set of Fourteen Points or Principles.

In that celebrated compendium the place of honor was occupied by the declaration that open covenants of peace must be openly arrived at, and that diplomacy must proceed always frankly and in the public view. Point One also declared that after the acceptance of the covenant there should be no private international understandings of any kind.

The proposed constitution which the President brought over at the time of his last visit attempts in Articles XXIII., XXIV. and XXV. to provide against private international agreements after the creation of the league. All treaties must be forthwith registered with the Secretary-General and as soon as possible be published by him. The "body of delegates" shall from time to time advise member States to reconsider treaties considered by that body of delegates as objectionable. The entry of a Government into the league is to abrogate automatically all obligations inconsistent with the terms of the covenant, and it shall be the duty of any Power which is a party to a treaty deemed objectionable by the aforesaid authority "to take immediate steps to procure its release."

How far these general provisions would be effective for the purposes declared, how far they will be preserved in the draft of the constitution which the President will bring back on the next voyage of the George Washington, are matters which are yet to be seen.

Even Senator BRANDEGEE, who has the right to know and apparently has had the President's promise that he shall know, has been unable for five weeks or more to drag forth from behind the combination lock of secret Wilsonian diplomacy the contents of the original plan for a League of Nations which the American delegates originally submitted at Paris. Mr. BRANDEGEE may succeed later, with the powerful assistance of Colonel HARVEY, in obtaining publicity for this very important document. We hope that he will succeed, for it is essential to the truth of history that there shall be opportunity to compare that which the President first proposed in the name of the American people with that which the President finally submits to the United States Senate for ratification.

But as to the other part of Point One, prescribing noonday light for the preliminary diplomatic negotiations, there is not a vestige of remaining vitality.

This Point or Principle, so far as it concerns the open arrival at open covenants and the invariable march of diplomacy in full public view, is already as dead as ARTAXERXES, or as SCROOGE's partner, or as a perished delight, or as a door nail, or as any herring that formerly swam, or as yesterday. No simile expressing absolute dissolution and unquestionable non-existence is too strong for the deadness of Mr. WILSON's Point One.

It survives in nothing except its primacy of position. It headed the Fourteen. It leads the mortality list.

American Labor Conditions After the War.

According to the immigration officials aliens are seeking to leave the United States in such numbers that shipping accommodations cannot be found for them. Passports are being issued at the rate of a thousand a day. Vessels sailing to Mediterranean ports have increased their rates for steerage passengers by 100 per cent. without checking the exodus appreciably. Most of the departing aliens have no intention of returning to this country.

A great many of them can live abroad in comfort on what they have saved from their earnings here. Others are convinced that rebuilding the war devastated districts in Europe will provide ample work at good pay in or near their native lands. Others expect to benefit from the intense industrial and commercial rivalry that is looked for in Europe.

The effect of this migration on the American labor market will certainly be interesting, and may be serious. As THE SUN has pointed out heretofore, the general assumption that after the war we shall have more workers in the United States than we need, an assumption which has been at the bottom of much heated discussion of industrial and commercial prospects, is not to be accepted without careful study. The belligerent nations of Europe have lost millions of workers who have been maimed or killed. Their places must be filled. Foreign Governments are going to discourage emigration as much as they can. This will also be the policy of the neutral nations, as has been proved by the action already taken in the Scandinavian countries.

The United States received 1,218,480 immigrants in 1914. In the four years following it received an average of only 250,000 a year, the number falling to 110,618 in 1918. Thousands of aliens quit America to serve in the armies of their countries before the United States entered the war. It should be remembered that in 1916 this country was suffering from a labor shortage in industrial districts which drew large numbers of negroes from the South to the North, and this movement is still in progress.

Previously to April, 1917, many German aliens and more than a few American citizens of German antecedents declared that as soon as they could get to Germany they would leave this country. These persons then looked forward confidently to Teutonic victory in the war. How their plans have been affected by German defeat and the overthrow of the Central Empires we shall not know until normal conditions of travel between the United States and Europe are reestablished. Probably this movement will be light, and though a Jewish State may be set up in Palestine, it is not likely to draw heavily from the Jews in this country. Nevertheless, these factors must be considered in any study of the labor situation.

The United States is at least as likely to want labor after peace is signed as it is to be troubled with a surplus of workers.

The Mutiny.

The mutiny of the American troops in Russia should be considered in the light of the facts which preceded it.

The United States has had about 5,000 soldiers in the Archangel district since last summer. They were sent there as a war measure against Germany, with which we were then actively at war. They were brigaded with 30,000 other troops—mainly British and French—and the purpose of this small body, about the size of an American division, was to prevent the Germans from reaching the military supplies at Kola, the most northwesterly Russian port on the Arctic Ocean. These supplies were sold by Americans to the old Russian regime, but were never paid for.

These 5,000 American soldiers were not Regulars. They were not former National Guardsmen. The War Department chose to send to this dreariest corner of the world young men who had been chosen by the draft from Michigan towns and who had entered the war not with the fatalistic mental attitude of the professional soldier but with the spirit common to their fellows in selective service: a determination to whip the people against whom the United States of America had declared war.

Five months ago the Teutonic armies yielded. Were the Michigan soldiers, who had been holding the Murman Railway against invasion from the south, justified in thinking that their work was about done; that the war for which they had been conscripted was over? The President had said: "The war thus comes to an end." If the Michigan men felt this way they made no open sign. Perhaps they believed, with many on this side of the water, that there really was another war—that of the evil forces of Russia against America and the Entente Allies.

It doubtless occurred to the American soldiers in the Archangel district, as it occurred to a great many Americans more fortunately situated, that it was time for decision as to whether the conflict in Russia was a war or merely the neglect, not to say desertion, by Powers rich in men and munitions of the handful of troops they had sent to a strange and desolate place. THE SUN was among those who suggested that if we were, as we appeared to be, at war with the Bolsheviki, America and her Allies had better send enough men to Russia to win the war, and that if we were not going to war with the men who were shooting our soldiers we should bring our men home.

Three months ago Senator JOHNSON of California uttered a protest against the retention of our men in a country with which we were not officially at war, yet where American soldiers were being killed and captured; but nothing was done by the Administration to remedy a distressing condition. The recent report made by Sir ERNEST SHACKLETON, who investigated the situation for the British Government, confirmed the darkest fears as to the safety of the allied forces in Russia. Indeed he added the warning, to some a surprise, that the coming of spring would be advantageous to the Bolsheviki rather than to the invaders or their Russian friends in the Provisional Government in the country of the North.

When the situation appeared so alarming, even at this distance, what must have been the individual feelings of the selective service men who, entering the National Army in the belief that they were going to fight the official enemies of the United States, found themselves assigned, amid the rigors of the Arctic, to a vague defensive campaign against the foe which the Administration at home has not recognized as a foe? The Bolsheviki in Russia were and are shooting American soldiers while the Russian Bolsheviki in America mount the soap boxes and preach their vile creed without being arrested.

At the end of these chapters of official neglect comes the story of the mutiny of American soldiers, of their demand for some definite statement from Washington concerning their future. It is not surprising to read in the despatches from Archangel that there is no disposition in official circles seriously to blame the troops. It was not a mutiny against discipline or against Americanism. It was the turning of the worm against the cruel imbecility of the officials who, so far as these soldiers could see, had abandoned them to a miserable fate.

Another Aspect of a Snub to the Seventy-seventh.

The issue involved in the refusal of the military authorities in Washington to arrange for a parade here of the Seventy-seventh Division as an organization on its return from France is not as simple as the bureaucratic mind conceives it.

Leaving out of account entirely the natural desire of the people of New York city to see, and to show honor to, an organization peculiarly their own, the subject is worth considering in its relation to national sentiment in the future.

The War Department found it possible to arrange a parade for the Twenty-seventh, a unit which, despite replacements of drafted men, retained to the day of its dismissal from the service the character of a volunteer organization.

The Seventy-seventh is made up entirely of drafted men.

If to these men is denied the opportunity to march in triumph through their own city they and their families and friends will inevitably feel that the selective service army has been snubbed where the volunteers have been highly complimented.

They will say that despite uniform designations and uniform insignia the military authorities made a distinction between volunteers and drafted men, to the humiliation of the latter.

They will say that while drafted men were considered good enough to fight, and good enough to fill the depleted ranks of war worn Regular and National Guard divisions, they were ignored and pushed to one side when the plaudits of a grateful country were to be distributed.

What the effect of this will be if another draft is necessary is not difficult to foresee.

Instead of the cheerful acquiescence which marked the country's acceptance of the draft in the present war, there will be a feeling of resentment. Drafted men will be sullen and unwilling. They will accept their duty without enthusiasm, and the units formed from them will lack the splendid morale which so notably assisted in the training of our levies in 1917 and 1918.

It is hardly to be expected that bureaucrats will give attention to such considerations as these. But there ought to be in the Administration somewhere, in America or in Europe, at least one individual gifted with sufficient political sense to recognize these facts and clothed with enough authority to avert the blunder the War Department is obstinately now bent on making.

Writing the War's History.

Our friend the *Scientific American* not only wonders who will write the history of the war, but is anxious that the foundation of that great job be laid at once. It suggests that, "with a view to having the military facts presented to the world in a history of such high authority as shall silence all doubt," the Peace Conference give the assignment to the General Staff of the Entente nations to collaborate on a history. For editor of the work the *Scientific American* quite naturally suggests Professor FOCH. When it uses the phrase "Entente nations" we assume that our contemporary includes the United States. That terse historian of the American operations in France—so terse that some individuals of the army mourned the nonappearance of their names—General PERSHING, certainly should write a great chapter.

As for the other side of the war, the *Scientific American* believes that the German and Austrian General Staffs should be asked to contribute the history of the operations as they saw them. That is fair and would be interesting too. The various opinions of the most prominent German Generals at the battle of the Marne on the reasons for that first and telling German defeat would be worth comparing. We assume that they would not quite agree with one another. It is a commentary on the difficulty of writing the great war's history that even now, four and a half years after the Marne, the world does not know the numerical proportions of the conflicting forces.

In a work compiled by the General Staffs of both sides the *Scientific American* believes that we should have "an ideal war history—a source book upon which individual national historians could base any works they might feel disposed to write. . . . Let us have the one great, official, unbiassed story told by a composite group of the allied staff officers." The idea is good. If the Peace Conference finally reaches a point where it is evident that the General Staff will not have to resume its regular business of war, let Marshal FOCH and his men begin upon the great literary adventure. Between them and the statisticians there should be material for a set of volumes that would crowd a five hundred foot shelf; a dollar down and a dollar a week for æons.

But would this be a final, conclusive work? Looking back at the experience of the civil war historians, we have doubts. Only two years ago JAMES FORD RHODES, issuing his single volume "History of the Civil War," announced that this was not an abridgment of his three volume work on the same subject, but a fresh study. Although his three volume history was not issued until 1895 and later—thirty years after Appomattox—he found that in the two decades preceding 1917 much new matter had come to light. The official records of the Union and Confederate navies, the diary of GIDEON WELLES, General WILSON's "Life of RAWLINS," JOHN HAY's letters and diaries, SCHURZ's reminiscences—these were some of the fresh sources, not available until a generation after the civil war, which made the historian wish to go again over his subject.

If that was the experience of a historian who dealt with a war as much less complicated than the European war as a musket is less complex than a machine gun, what will be the situation of the historian of, say, 1948? Secret memoirs of HINDENBURG, LUDENDORFF, MOLTKE, the Grand Duke NICHOLAS; diaries made public by the heirs of CLEMENCEAU and JOFFRE; "hitherto undiscovered documents" hidden by Bolsheviki in Siberian cellars; "own stories" by PETAIN and FRENCH—the flood of contribution will go on for a century.

It is true, as the *Scientific American* says, that now is the time to set down the facts and theories of living men before files are mislaid and notebooks lost. There is a mountain of technical matter that can be put in print. No one will guarantee that this will be read as a history. Writers of condensed histories will use them for reference, just as our own Government publications and PUTNAM's "Records of the Rebellion" are used by writers on the civil war. There will be ninety-and-nine "best histories" of the great war and seven generations will be asked to sign on the dotted line for "the only good one."

At Luncheon.

May we suggest, without the least personality of application, that because the American cuisine has not completely recovered from the shock of war a host may sometimes find it necessary to offer intellectual delicacies which will distract the mind of the guest from the shortcomings of the physical food?

A fine law practice with the soup, a Governorship with the entrée, perhaps a seat in the United States Senate with the dessert—what better way to keep the guest's attention from the fact that the green turtle is not perfectly clear, that the filet might be more tender and that there is salt in the coupe St. Jacques?

The Supreme Economic Council today adopted a resolution calling the attention of the associated Governments to the extreme gravity and urgency of the present economic situation in Europe.—*An official announcement.*

It is comforting to know that the fact is officially recognized.

Michigan Drys accused—Hotel men demand recount on beer and wine amendment.—*Newspaper headline.*

Politics in Michigan appears to consist largely of recounts.

Theirs not to question why
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs but to do and die.

That may be true of the soldiers at Archangel, but somebody official at Washington had better begin "questioning why" in a hurry.

With emigration now approximately at 1,000 daily grave concern has been felt for the labor market. For reassurance the immigration statistician has only to turn to the announcement of transport arrivals.

That THOMAS JEFFERSON attributed the signing of the Declaration of Independence to the influence of flies rather than to the impelling worth and greatness of the document excites interest of the first magnitude when the 176th anniversary of his birth to-morrow falls in a year when matters of signatures and documents are so rife. The anecdote is credited to President JEFFERSON himself in *Harper's* for October, 1871:

"When the question of independence was before the Congress it had its meetings near a livery stable. The members wore short breeches and silk stockings, and, with handkerchiefs in hand, were very diligently employed in lashing the flies from their legs. So very vexatious was this annoyance and to so great an impatience did it arouse the sufferers that it hastened, if it did not aid, in inducing them to promptly affix their signatures to a great document which gave birth to an empire republic."

What is the particular insect annoyance of Paris in the springtime?

The George Washington, arriving at Brest, may feel like asking, "Now that you have me what are you going to do with me?"

The Monroe Doctrine reservation is an iron girder in a structure of wood.

Kansas Woman Earns Her Easter Bonnet.

From the Leon Reporter.

If Mrs. M. J. Porter should pay $32 for a spring hat it will be nobody's business but her own, as she came by the money unexpectedly recently, and it is all hers. She noticed an old wolf around a tree stump, and when she investigated she found eight young wolves. She killed them all, and as the bounty on wolves was $4 a head, she came out ahead.

They Return From France.

From the Leavenworth Times.

Two soldiers kissed each other when they met at the Union Station.

A Post Office Movie.

Stella—A sad romance?

Bella—Yes, he proposed by letter and she accepted by wire, and neither message was delivered.

EPH SMALL THE CYNIC.

He Finds the Man Too Fond of Humanity a Poor Provider.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* "I see," remarked Eph Small, "that Josephus says that that thar covenant which President Wilson brought over with him on his last flyin' visit to the United States is almost as simple as one of the parables an' almost as illuminatin' an' upliftin'."

"I think I read something of the kind," I said.

"Wall, what d'ye think about it?" insisted Eph.

"I'm of the opinion," I answered, "that there would be less merriment in London and Paris if certain public officials in the United States attended strictly to their official duties."

Eph laughed.

"Ye git riled up at the wrong time," he said. "Josephus was in dead earnest an' sized up the sitooation accordin' to his lights, which ain't overstrong in kilowatt power when it comes to statesmanship. That thar League constitution seamed jest as simple as a parable to Josephus bekus a parable is somethin' ye usually give a moral or releegious meanin' to. Common people couldn't see nuthin' partic'larly moral or releegious to it, but what kin ye expect of common people? They wa'n't lookin' fer no parables ner fables ner nurs'ry rhymes ner Mother Goose melodies. But when ye been connected with an uplift Administration as long as Josephus has ye git to be kinda loco; ye see things diff'rent from common grownups.

"Whenever anybody asks ye, 'Do ye believe in fairies?' ye jump right up an' shout, 'Yes, yes; thank the Lord, I do.' Ye git to seein' parables in ev'rything."

"Eph," I said, "you're a stubborn and nearsighted materialist. You entirely overlook the spiritual side of man's nature. There is nothing finer than disinterested service. You seem to forget why the United States went to war."

"Who? Me?" cried Eph, indignantly. "I ain't fergot, but a lot of white livered nootrals hev. We kept out of the war while treaties was broken, a free people crushed, women an' children murdered an' men slaughtered by means an' methods that would 'a' made a wild savage sick to his stummick, an' we would 'a' continued to 'a' kept out of it if them Hunds had had the sense of a boll weevil an' hadn't kept on sinkin' our ships.

"P'rhaps it's a mean an' selfish thing fer a man to fight fer his native land. P'rhaps, it would 'a' benn a more inspirin sight if the French hadn't been a-thinkin' of France when they drove back the Hun at the Marne an' stopped him at Verdun. An' ye may hev got it into yer nut that the American doughboy wa'n't thinkin' of the good old U. S. A. when he lit into Heinie like a wildcat in a chicken coop. Wall, if he wa'n't, then I don't know nuthin' about human natur'. Them boys was the true representatives of this 'ere country. It's a pity we ain't got a representative at the Peace Confrence."

"What's the matter with our delegation at Paris?" I inquired.

"That delegation," said Eph, "reminds me of a feller I read about a good many years ago. His name was Philip Nolan, the man without a country; that delegation is like him; it's without a country."

"I don't quite understand," I said.

"Wall," continued Eph, "jest pictur' to yerself a meetin' of that thar Peace Confrence. Ev'ry delegation takes its place as the chairman raps fer order. Then comes the roll call.

"'England?'

"'Here.'

"'France?'

"'Here.'

"'Italy?'

"'Here.'

"'Belgium?'

"'Here.'

"An' so on, callin' the nations in attendance, until the United States is reached.

"'The United States of America?'

"Silence.

"'The United States of America?'

"More silence.

"'What's the matter?' asks the chairman, lookin' over at the delegation sittin' under the Stars and Stripes. 'Don't ye represent the United States?'

"'No, no,' pipes up the leadin' delegate. 'We don't represent the United States. This here delegation represents humanity.'

"'Air ye sure ye got proper credentials?' asks the chairman.

"'Quite sure,' replies the delegate; 'our credentials are all about us; they are the consensus of atmospheric voices.'

"Then up speaks a delegate in the middle of the room. 'Mr. Chairman,' he says, 'I don't jest understand; I'd like to know what part of humanity that thar delegation represents.'

"'All of it,' replies the leadin' delegate, placin' his hand on his heart an' bowin' profound-like.

"'Not on yer bloomin' nerve!' shouts a British delegate; 'I want ye to understand that that part of humanity known as the British Empire is represented by its own delegation an' nobody else is a-goin' to speak fer it as much as a farthin's wuth.'

"'Same here!' shouts a French delegate.

"'An' here, too,' says the spokesman fer Italy.

"'An' here, an' here, an' here,' comes from all parts of the hall.

"'It seems to me,' says the chairman, after he restores order, 'that a consid'rable part of humanity repudiates ye. P'rhaps ye represent some peoples that ain't got delegations here present, sech, fer instance, as Egypt, Corea, Ireland an' the Boer republics?'

"'Mr. Chairman,' answers the leadin' delegate sittin' under the Stars an' Stripes, 'we reco'nize no' sech petty divisions of humanity as ye are pleased to mention. We represent humanity as a whole whether it wants us to or not. Nuthin' kin stop us.'

"An' thar ye be," continued Eph. "We ain't neither fish ner fowl. Fer the fust time in our his'try, the United States of America ain't got no use fer the Stars an' Stripes."

Eph lighted his pipe and smoked for a moment reflectively.

"Thar's one partic'lar p'int I want to call to yer attention," he said in conclusion, "a p'int which many Americans air a-goin' to rec'lect in the years to come. It's this: Thar wa'n't never yit a man who was overfond of humanity but what was a mighty poor provider in his own fam'ly."

ALBANY, April 11. SIMON CREEL.

Why Not Have the Two Mayors Debate the Subject?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Shall I say that New York has nothing on Chicago, or that Chicago has nothing on New York? CHARLES R. SKINNER.

ALBANY, April 11.

RAGAMUFFINISM.

A Survival of the General Muster of the Old Militia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The habit of dressing up and parading on Thanksgiving Day has nothing whatever to do with the visit of the Indians to the Puritans. The Dutch Americans of old New York hated the Yankees, and the English of old New York hated the Yankees still more and adopted none of the Yankee customs.

The parades of the "fantasticals" or "ragamuffins" on Thanksgiving Day and target companies both had their origin in the "General Muster" of the old militia, required by General Scott's General Regulations. Every man between 18 and 45 was required to parade for muster or pay a fine. Most business men regarded the muster as a joke of the richest kind, and appeared in Boston, New York, Pennsylvania and the middle West in all kinds of ridiculous costumes and with all sorts of ridiculous weapons, and after muster paraded around, causing roars of laughter. After our courts decided there was no militia of the State and the musters were abandoned, the custom of parading in ridiculous costumes was continued. In my boyhood the parades were usually on Guy Fawkes Day, November 5, not on Thanksgiving.

Target companies originated in the same way. During the war of 1812 and until 1847 there were thousands of independent companies not part of the State Organized Militia (now National Guard), and when in 1846-47 the militia was reorganized and all efficient independent companies added to the New York State Militia, those companies left out and without standing were very indignant. Asserting their right to bear arms, they paraded as target companies, following out an old custom of the independent militia of going to the country "to shoot for a musket."

In my boyhood I saw at Broadalbin, N. Y., a general muster, which was made the occasion of a mock parade of "fantasticals," and ended in general jollity. I also saw in the Seventh Ward in my boyhood hundreds of target companies, and it was well known that they were the former "independents," of the Bowery Boy type, who were Know Nothings or Native Americans. The greatest target company ever known was the Shandley Legion of Tweed's time, which paraded a thousand strong on Fifth avenue in army uniform, well drilled and well armed. This parade was regarded as a threat and deeply resented by respectable people.

It is amusing to old New Yorkers to observe how when any old New York custom is mentioned some Yankee always comes forward and attempts to trace it back to New England. Nothing ever happened west of Connecticut worth mentioning! CHARLES S. CLARK.

NEW YORK, April 11.

A RAINBOW OF TRIUMPH.

More Appropriate Than an Arch for the Forty-second Division.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* It appears probable now that the Forty-second, or Rainbow, Division will not parade in New York as it was intended, and it looks like a poor welcome home to be given to the 165th Infantry.

If they let the Twenty-seventh and the Seventy-seventh divisions have parades why should not the Forty-second have one also, so that the people of the city can give the Rainbow Division's men the credit that is coming to them?

They have built a Victory Arch for the Twenty-seventh and are now building a statue of Liberty for the Seventy-seventh. What are they going to build for the Forty-second, and especially for the 165th Infantry? What I would suggest is a rainbow, the emblem of the division, and I think a lot of people would agree with me.

Secretary Glass was trying to have the Forty-second Division parade for the coming Liberty loan; but it looks as if that was all off. I think it would help the loan a lot if this division paraded, for it suffered more casualties than either the Twenty-seventh or the Seventy-seventh and did wonderful work over there. JOHN REDMOND.

NEW YORK, April 11.

But Consider the Officeholder.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I see that Governor Smith has sent to the Senate the names of three men to fill the office of Port Warden.

In January Governor Smith in his message to the Legislature recommended the abolishment of the office of Port Warden, saying that the office had become obsolete and unnecessary.

Those who know will agree that the Port Warden has outlived his usefulness. The $50,000 or more spent in maintaining this office is a piece of wanton waste and extravagance.

JOHN W. BEACH.

NEW YORK, April 11.

TRADE BRIEFS.

A concession has been granted to Antonio Amorin do Amaral for the building of a railroad from Amapa to Oyapock, both in the State of Para, Brazil, the latter town being located on the boundaries of the French Guianas and called San Antonio.

In the first eight months of 1918 Japan imported $180,092 worth of rivets, chiefly for use in shipbuilding.

The 1918 crop of olives in Seville, Spain, is only about 40 per cent. of that gathered in 1917. Not only is the crop short, but the quality of the fruit is poor, the olives being very wormy.

Buenos Ayres, Argentina, furnishes a market for about 400 metric tons of calcium carbide a month, which is approximately 80 per cent. of the entire importation of this product into Argentina.

Reports from Quebec, Canada, show that a new chocolate and candy factory has been added to the industries of that city. It is anticipated by the management that 150 varieties of chocolates, when the project is fully developed, will be produced.

The motion picture market is now very well developed in Greece, most of the films shown coming at present from Italian and French producing companies. Highly melodramatic plots are popular.

Patriotic Purpose.

First Bug—Going to conserve the wheat?
Second Bug—Yes, I'm going to save the nation from paying for some of it.

Nevermore!

The Raven was sitting on the bust of Pallas.

"It is the last chance I'll have to go on a bust," it explained.

Study in Natural History.

The Whale is biggest of its kind,
A true amphibian, we find,
Who loves to leave the shore behind.

He swallows simply come what may,
From prophets others cast away
To smaller fry that round him play.

And while he travels round about
In time of joy or time of doubt
His occupation is to spout.

MCLANDBURGH WILSON.

SAY REDS' FORCES SPARE U. S. TROOPS

Soviet Aids Here Tell of Entertainment Offered to American Soldiers.

SEE RECOGNITION NEAR

Charges of Attempt to Upset Government in This Country Denied.

The Bolshevist Government expects some sort of recognition from the Allies very soon. Meanwhile it is trying not to kill any American soldiers on the Russian fronts, but is feeding them propaganda and banqueting American prisoners in order to convince them how really delightful the Bolsheviki really are. Bolshevist agents in this country are not trying to upset its government, but are preparing for trade relations and incidentally are trying to tell America about "Russia as it really is to-day."

Such is the answer of the Russian Soviet Bureau to the charges made by the Union League Club, which on Thursday night adopted resolutions requesting the United States to prevent the activities of the bureau. L. C. A. K. Martens, "representative of the Russian Soviet Government in the United States," was inaccessible yesterday, but Santeri Nuorteva, secretary and press agent of the bureau, was not. The bureau is moving into nearly a whole floor of the Tower Building at 110 West Fortieth street as fast as carpenters move out and is talking of taking another floor as well. Nuorteva, who is of Finnish birth and smokes Russian cigarettes made in America, said:

"There is no state of war between the United States and Russia. There has been no declaration of war either way. We have heard repeated assurance that the United States Government has no intention of considering the present situation a state of war with Russia. Those of us in this country are not enemy aliens, formally at least. We consider ourselves to be in friendly relations and we expect recognition in the near future.

"I give you my word that the Soviet troops are taking extraordinary precautions to avoid killing American soldiers. I can get affidavits from American soldiers who have returned to this country from Russia that when they were surrounded by the Russian troops and helpless they were not molested. Instead the Russian troops said to them, 'We are not your enemies and want to be your friends; we merely want you to go away.' Americans captured by the Soviet troops have been taken to Moscow and given a good time, with the opera and little banquets. Then it was explained to them that there was no reason for fighting, and they were sent back to the American front. I suppose that's propaganda, but I think, as it's within our own country, it cannot be considered criminal."

Nuorteva was reminded that the constitution of the Russian Soviet republic bids its workers organize Soviets everywhere in the furtherance of "the socialist world revolution." He was asked if its representatives here intended at any time to try to overthrow the American Government. His answer was indirect:

"The question of the social revolution in every country depends upon the economic and social conditions of that particular country. I suppose the Roman Catholic Church has a representative in Washington who is interested in the spread of Catholicism. Yet nobody accuses him of threatening your Government. Another example: Christians are interested in spreading Christianity. You send religious representatives to Japan, which you call pagan. You are spreading a religion opposed to theirs, but they do not accuse you of trying to destroy their Government. So we are interested in the spread of socialism, but no one can rightly accuse us of attempting to overthrow the American Government.

"In addition we are, I must admit, endeavoring to tell America all about the Soviet Government. Our propaganda consists of this: Publishing a weekly bulletin containing the official Soviet decrees, news items and refutations of reports which we believe to be untrue; answering questions about our schools, factories, and so on; making translations of reports and of communications from the Soviet to other Governments, and finally, answering accusations."

Nuorteva said his chief, Martens, had sent his credentials to Washington, but had not received even an acknowledgment of their receipt. Nuorteva also said that his hopes of Soviet recognition were based on reports from Paris, not from Washington. He added that although recognition might at first take the form merely of trade relations, he believed it would eventually be complete.

HURLEY APPOINTS PIEZ'S SUCCESSOR

W. L. Ackerson Will Have Charge of Ship Construction.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Chairman Hurley to-day made the first announcement of changes in the Shipping Board's staff in preparation for continuing successfully the tremendous merchant marine programme started during the war.

Telegraphing from Florida, where he has been taking a brief rest, Mr. Hurley appointed Naval Constructor U. L. Ackerson to succeed Director-General Charles Piez of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. He will have full charge of ship construction.

Mr. Ackerson already was a vice-president of the corporation, with which he has been connected for many months. Mr. Piez presented his resignation several months ago, expressing a desire to return to his private business.

Another vice-president will be named soon to succeed Howard Coonley, who also has resigned, in charge of administration, finance and contracts.

Mr. Hurley is making plans to systematize the work of the new and weaker yards established during the war. He will return to Washington Sunday to spend a week before going to Philadelphia, headquarters of the Fleet Corporation. During the summer the chairman will spend most of his time in Philadelphia, conferring with shipbuilders and working out improvements in cost determining methods. It was said that lack of modern methods has handicapped new yards in submitting bids under the revised programme of construction.

Mr. Hurley had extensive experience in cost accounting as chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and it is believed his aid will enable new yards to compete with foreign yards for peace time business.

The new Chief of Construction, Mr. Ackerson, is a practical shipbuilder. He was born in Michigan in 1881 and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1901.

Columbia Gets New Professor.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—Dr. J. Russell Smith has resigned from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania to take a professorship at Columbia University.

The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.
Standard Time.
Sun rises......6:24 A M Sun sets......7:21 P M
Moon sets......4:47 A M

The foregoing table has been corrected to the new "artificial time."

Eastern New York—Cloudy to-day; colder east and south portions. To-morrow fair, southwest and west winds.

New Jersey—Clear in south, cloudy in north portion, slightly colder; to-morrow fair and warmer in interior; moderate, shifting winds.

Northern New England—Rain to-day; colder in New Hampshire and at night in Maine; to-morrow fair; fresh, shifting winds.

Southern New England—Cloudy to-day, with rain in morning, colder; to-morrow fair; southwest and west winds.

Western New York—Cloudy to-day; to-morrow fair, warmer.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Western disturbance is now over northern Ontario with decreased intensity and there is also a slight secondary disturbance over Virginia. The resulting precipitation during the last twenty-four hours covered the upper Mississippi and upper Ohio valleys, the lake region, the Atlantic States and southern Alabama, with quite heavy rains in Maryland, the District of Columbia, northern Virginia and portions of southern Alabama, northwestern Florida and southwest Georgia. There is another marked depression over Saskatchewan, with evidences of decreasing intensity, and still another moderate depression over southeast Colorado. Thus far, however, there has been no precipitation of consequence from the two latter disturbances. It is considerably colder in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, the south Atlantic States and Montana, and warmer in New England, the Southwest and central West. There will be rain Saturday in New England. Otherwise fair weather will prevail Saturday and Sunday east of the Mississippi River. It will be somewhat colder Saturday in New England, the middle Atlantic States and along the south Atlantic coast, and warmer in the east Gulf States and the Ohio Valley. It will be warmer Sunday in the lower lake region, the middle and south Atlantic States.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations taken at 8 A. M. to-day, seventy-fifth meridian time:

Stations.	Temperature. High.	Low.	Barometer.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	52	48	30.18	..	Clear
Albany	68	52	29.72	.54	Rain
Atlantic City..	56	50	29.80	.01	Rain
Baltimore	66	54	29.76	.108	Rain
Bismarck	48	24	29.84	.06	Cloudy
Boston	66	56	29.80	.06	Cloudy
Buffalo	42	40	29.74	.26	Cloudy
Charleston ...	65	66	29.84	.10	Cloudy
Chicago	46	42	29.76	..	Cloudy
Cincinnati	54	46	29.82	..	Cloudy
Cleveland	50	46	29.78	.06	Cloudy
Denver	64	48	29.78	..	Pt. Cloudy
Detroit	46	47	29.72	..	Cloudy
Galveston	70	60	29.96	..	Clear
Helena	44	36	29.94	..	Clear
Jacksonville ..	76	68	29.90	.80	Cloudy
Kansas City...	56	36	29.84	..	Clear
Los Angeles...	74	54	29.88	..	Pt. Cloudy
Milwaukee ...	44	40	29.66	..	Cloudy
New Orleans..	70	58	29.94	..	Clear
Oklahoma City	74	42	29.62	..	Clear
Philadelphia .	70	56	29.80	.30	Rain
Pittsburg	56	50	29.78	.42	Cloudy
Portland, Me..	52	42	29.80	.02	Cloudy
Portland, Ore.	58	42	30.18	..	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	54	44	30.04	.06	Clear
San Antonio..	82	52	29.88	..	Clear
San Francisco.	62	48	30.06	..	Clear
San Diego.....	68	54	29.90	..	Clear
St. Louis......	60	44	29.80	..	Pt. Cloudy
Washington ...	79	64	29.76	1.48	Rain

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	29.75	29.78
Humidity	97	86
Wind—direction	S.	N.W.
Wind—velocity	22	12
Weather	Cloudy	Rain
Precipitation	None	.02

The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

8 A. M....55	1 P. M....59	6 P. M....61
9 A. M....58	2 P. M....60	7 P. M....60
10 A. M....56	3 P. M....60	8 P. M....58
11 A. M....57	4 P. M....60	9 P. M....56
12 M......60	5 P. M....59	10 P. M....55

	1919.	1918.		1919.	1918.
9 A. M.	58	36	6 P. M.	61	38
12 M.	60	36	9 P. M.	56	33
3 P. M.	60	36	12 Mid.	58	34

Highest temperature, 61, at 5:50 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 49, at 12:01 A. M.
Average temperature, 55.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Lecture for children, by Carl E. Akeley, on "African Jungle Trails," American Museum of Natural History, 10:30 A. M.

Lecture on "Arrangement of Machinery and Working Places," by James L. Gernon, Safety Institute of America, 11 A. M.

Discussion of camping problems, "You, Me and the Other Camp Director," Eugene H. Lehman; "How to Be Healthy Though Camping," Dr. Jesse F. Williams, Teachers College, 2:30 P. M.

Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, speakers, Baron Roman Rosen on "The Russian Situation," Carl W. Ackerman on "Russia and the East," Hamilton Holt on "The League of Nations or Bolshevism," luncheon, 1 P. M.

William H. Taft will speak on "The League of Nations," P. S. 62, Hester and Essex streets, 8:15 P. M.

Dr. Stewart Paton will lecture on "Human Behavior in War and Peace," New York Academy of Medicine, 8:30 P. M.

Jefferson day dinner, National Democratic Club, Hotel Astor, 7 P. M.

Lecture by Le Roy Jeffers on "Scenic Features of North American Mountains," New York Botanical Garden, 4 P. M.

Jeffersonian dinner of the Star Democratic Club and Democratic County Committee of the Fifth Assembly District, Bronx, Burland Casino, 7 P. M.

Tree planting as a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt, Bedford Park, 3 P. M.

Debate on the "League of Nations" between Albert Bushnell Hart and William Barnes, Jr., University Club of Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

Hotel Pennsylvania—American Projection Society, supper, 8 P. M. Sons of the American Revolution, luncheon, 1 P. M. Seventh Masonic District, dinner, 7 P. M.

Lecture by Jane B. Walker on "William M. Chase" (for the deaf), Metropolitan Museum of Art, 3 P. M.

Dinner to Meyer D. Rothchild by the Jewelers War Revenue Tax Committee, Ritz-Carlton Hotel, 7:30 P. M.

The Williams College Musical Club will give its annual New York concert at Sherry's, 8 P. M.

Woman's Press Club, meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, 2 P. M.

Military Order of Foreign Wars, meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, 8 P. M.

Society of Independent Artists, exhibition, Waldorf-Astoria, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Kentucky University Alumni Club, dinner, Hotel McAlpin, 7 P. M.

Meeting to discuss matters bearing on reduction in the cost of living, 47 University place, 4:30 P. M.

Brooklyn Institute—Dr. William Starr Myers will repeat in the Opera House at 10:30 A. M. his "Current History" review. The members of the Institute Chess Club will meet for the purpose of play at 2 and 8 P. M. in the Art Room of the academy. Walter Hampden will make his last Brooklyn appearance of the season in "Hamlet" in the Opera House, 8 P. M. The work of the week will be concluded in the Science Room at 8:15 by Frank L. Bryant, with a lecture conference on "Time and Its Distribution."

PUBLIC LECTURES TO-NIGHT.

MANHATTAN.

"Current Events," by Nelson P. Mead, Cooper Institute, Eighth street and Fourth avenue.

"Bypaths in Biology—Dreams and Dreamers, or Dipping into the Past," by Prof. Samuel C. Schmucker, Ph. D., Hamilton Grange, 508 West 145th street.

"Ireland in Picture, Song and Story," by Frank T. Molony, Y. M. C. A., Harlem, 5 West 125th street. Colored stereopticon views and music.

DENIES FRENCH PROFITEERING

Gen. Dawes Says American Army Was Not Overcharged.

Gen. Charles G. Dawes, U. S. A., has given a statement to the *Stars and Stripes*, the organ of the A. E. F. in France, according to advices received here yesterday, in which he contradicts all rumors to the effect that the French authorities had presented an exaggerated bill of costs to the United States Government for railroad transportation and material supplied to the American forces.

The statement says that during the first seven months of America's participation in the war the French supplied practically all the material required by the American forces and that the French Government took every necessary step to prevent overcharging, even requisitioning at low prices in some cases. Reports that Americans had to buy their cemeteries and pay for trenches and villages destroyed by American artillery are characterized by Gen. Dawes as absurd.